

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—sure within its fold!
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white,
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land—half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam!
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forehead
dreams!

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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Kaiser Takes Water "Cure."

London.—Emperor William's headquarters is to be transferred to Spa, the Belgian watering place near the Prussian frontier, according to statements in the German press, says the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

Fire Damages Vassar College.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Fire, which broke out in the east wing of main building at Vassar College, did \$300,000 damage and for a long time threatened to destroy the entire building. The damage was confined to the dining room, assembly hall, kitchen and servants' quarters. None of the students was injured, and no fire reached the quarters of the 400 students, who room in the main building. A company of New York Guardsmen arrived and guarded the burning building and all entrances to the campus.

Immigration Station To Be Used.

Washington.—Secretary Baker announced that part of the buildings and facilities at the Ellis Island (New York) immigration station had been made available for army and navy use by an agreement with Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department. A joint army-navy board has arranged for the allotment of space between the services. The army's portion will be used as a clearing house for casuals returning from abroad. Men sent back for various reasons will be landed at the island.



1—Swiss infantry constructing a trench on the frontier where the republic fears invasion by the Germans. 2—Officers of field artillery on the range at an American training camp in France observing the results of shots and finding new ranges. 3—Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, selected as British chief of staff to succeed Sir William Robertson.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germany, Forcing Bolsheviks to Accept Her Terms, Resumes the War on Russia.

CIVIL CONFLICT CONTINUES

America's Preparations Are Being Speeded Up, and First Battleplanes Are Shipped, None Too Soon—Premier Lloyd George Sustains the Program of the Supreme War Council.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"No longer believing in the pacific intentions of Russia," and with the professed purpose of restoring peace and order in the parts of that country they already occupy, the Germans last week re-opened the war on the bolshevik. Their first advance took them across the Dvina and into Dvinsk and Lutske, and thence they continued on their way toward Petrograd, gathering in many prisoners and large quantities of arms and supplies. After protesting against the resumption of hostilities against Russia, Austria-Hungary joined in the invasion. The move is extremely unpopular among the socialists of Germany and the people generally of Austria, but the Prussian militarists have the whip-hand and pay little heed to objections from others.

Continuing their advance, toward the end of the week the Germans sent a large fleet of warships to Revel and landed troops to invest that great seaport. They also landed a force of Finns, who had been fighting in the German army, in Finland, presumably to attack the bolsheviks at Tammerfors and Viborg.

Trotsky, finding his hope that the Teutonic workers and peasants would refuse to fight against those of Russia, emitted a loud wail, offering to sign the peace treaty Germany had demanded, but seemingly Dr. Von Kuehlmann deemed it too late. Furthermore, there were strong indications that the long-expected split in the ranks of the bolshevik leaders had come, for Lenin countermanded Trotsky's orders for immediate demobilization, stating that they were unable yet to announce the terms of peace as peace had not yet been signed.

The Red guard is necessarily scattered, because civil war is raging in many parts of Russia. The bolsheviks claimed to have established their authority in that part of East Siberia known as Trans-Baikalia, to have captured Botalsk and advanced far beyond Rostov-on-the-Don, and to have routed the Cossacks in Astrakhan. In Finland, too, they claimed decided victories over the White guard of the government. Official dispatches from Petrograd said the Ukrainians had made an alliance with the Roumanians and that a joint army had occupied Kishinev, but that the bolshevik forces had driven them from Trisopol on the Dniester. The Ukrainians, on the other hand, appealed to Germany for help against the bolsheviks, who, they asserted, had invaded their territory and were burning and looting their towns.

In the Don Cossack region the government fostered by General Kalendines was ousted and a new republic organized at Tcherkask by the workmen and soldiers. Kalendines committed suicide, and his successor as hetman, General Nazarov, ordered all Cossacks to mobilize at once and fight the advancing bolshevik forces. Altogether it is a pretty mess, and no one will envy the Germans the task they have assumed of restoring order.

The German and Austrian ministers, addressing the Reichstag, expressed the strong conviction that the peace with Ukraine was the beginning of peace with all Russia. They warned the people they must be prepared to accept this peace, and the chance of getting wheat from Ukraine, they

could not promise that the Cholm district of Poland should not be given to the new republic, as the treaty provided, but they pacified the enraged Poles somewhat by the assurance that the frontiers of Cholm would be fixed by a commission including Polish and Ukrainian representatives. As for peace with Great Russia, Dr. von Kuehlmann said he was awaiting signed confirmation from Trotsky that the German terms were accepted. These terms, not wholly made public, of course "correspond with Germany's interests."

The written confirmation of Russia's acceptance of the peace terms, it was reported, passed the German lines on Thursday.

The socialist members of the Austrian reichsrath called on the government to adopt the principles set forth by President Wilson as a basis for general peace and asked that negotiations be begun quickly. They and all the Czechs and Slavs protested violently against the resumption of the war against Russia. Further trouble for Austria was reported by deserters who said the men of the fleet at Cattaro had mutinied, and there was growing disaffection at Pola, Trieste and other Austrian ports.

The United States and the entire allies have declared they will recognize no peace in the East made by compulsion and by a mere treaty. The Russian people, nor one involving Poland without a previous consultation with Poland.

Sweden finally made up its mind that it couldn't intervene to stop the horrible civil conflict in Finland, but it was expected that Germany would take a hand in the mess there.

While President Wilson and his administration show no intention of discontinuing the campaign to bring about peace by argument, they do show an increasing realization of the improbability of peace within a short time. Possibly they are ready to admit that men and guns will do the most to end the war. At any rate, our preparations are being speeded up in a manner that is gratifying. Plans have been completed for sending to the training camps the second increment of 500,000 men, beginning about May 1, and continuing at the rate of 100,000 men a week. These, it is believed, will all be taken from class one, which numbers approximately 1,500,000, and from the million men who will become twenty-one years of age during the year ending June 5 next. With increasing rapidity the men of the first draft are being sent across to France, in response to the call of the allies, and to provide more transports for them and their supplies a great number of vessels have been withdrawn from trade outside the war zones, these being replaced by vessels of neutral nations, according to a recent agreement.

Further relief in the matter of transportation was provided by the economic agreement with Spain, signed Thursday, which permits General Pershing to purchase in Spain mules, army blankets and other supplies for his troops. A month ago Spain refused to let Pershing have these materials, but sufficient argument and pressure were brought to bear to induce a change of mind.

In the matter of American shipbuilding, the prospect is fairly rosy again. The president, by quick and decisive action, put an end to the strike of shipyard carpenters, and on Thursday the pleasing announcement was made that the drive for the enrollment of 250,000 shipyard workers would bring more than the number sought, thousands of union men joining without restrictions as to working with unorganized workers.

Equally cheering was the statement by Secretary Baker that the first American battleplanes for Pershing's forces already had been shipped, several months earlier than had originally been intended. These machines are equipped with the Liberty motor, and from now on there will be a steady stream of them going over, together with the aviators and mechanics necessary to operate them. From the dispatches of correspondents in France these planes are sorely needed, for it is stated as an admitted fact that the Germans have the complete mastery of the air above the American sector,

and are able to take observations and make photographs almost without opposition. As a result, the villages occupied by the Americans back of the lines have been bombed repeatedly.

In other respects Pershing's men are holding their own finely, both the infantry and the artillery demonstrating their entire readiness to meet the drive of the enemy if it should be directed against their sector. This, however, is not considered likely, as the Germans, if they gained any ground there, would place themselves in a wedge where they could be attacked on both sides by the allies. Some authorities have expressed the belief that Hindenburg will attack not only on the west front, but in Italy and the Balkans as well at the same time, making his strongest efforts on the latter fronts. Others, and these are supported by the statements of prisoners, are sure the Hun will make his supreme effort at two points on the west front. General Maurice, British director of military operations, said on Wednesday there had been no developments during the last two weeks to indicate that the German offensive was near. This is not in accord with the information that has been coming to America, but if anyone knows conditions and what they indicate, it should be General Maurice.

Switzerland has become much exercised over the massing of Teutonic troops near her frontier, and fears that her neutrality will be violated as ruthlessly as was that of Belgium. This might happen if Hindenburg decided to attempt to turn the right flank of the French army, and the results might be serious, for the French-Swiss frontier is not strongly protected.

In Palestine the British are steadily forging forward. To the east and northeast of Jerusalem several advances were made during the week, despite resistance by the Turks, and at last advances the British were within four miles of Jericho.

Premier Lloyd-George weathered another crisis last week, maintaining his position by frankness and firmness combined and offering to resign if parliament felt like refusing him a vote of confidence. It all came about through his adherence to the program adopted by the Versailles council for a more unified control of war operations by all the allies. Gen. Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, would not hold his position in these circumstances, and it was given to Gen. Sir Henry Wilson. Something of a storm resulted, but the premier did not yield. He said the extension of powers of the supreme council was in accordance with the proposal of the United States, which was almost identical with those of the other governments, and that the policy of Great Britain in this matter was the policy of France, Italy and America. This satisfied most of the premier's critics, though what the program of the council is has not been told to the people. In Washington military circles there is a belief that the council decided to strike the enemy without waiting for him to make his spring drive.

Two more air raids on London occurred during the week. Together they resulted in the death of 27 persons. Over on the continent the allied aviators made repeated raids on Treves, Thionville and other towns, as well as on Zebrugge. Many tons of explosives were dropped on barns, railways, airdromes and other targets, with excellent results. In the numerous air fights the British and French flyers easily maintained their superiority.

The list of British vessels sunk by submarines again decreased in numbers, but the week's reports included the torpedoing of the French steamer La Dives in the Mediterranean on February 1, with the loss of 110 men.

Following a conference of envoys of the allies with Director General McAdoo on ways and means to move foodstuffs from the middle West to the seaboard, so they can be shipped to Europe, Mr. Hoover issued an urgent appeal to the American people to do better than they have been doing in the matter of food conservation, warning them that they must be prepared to endure a domestic food shortage within 60 days.

THIS WAR IS OUR WAR

While it is our war, all of us must serve. We must serve because our country needs our service. We cannot all serve in trenches with guns in our hands but we can save. Do as thousands of others have done at the Holston National Bank. Open your Savings Account now, and let it mark the beginning of your real service for your Country. We Pay 4 per cent On Savings Accounts

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TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF KNOX COUNTY:

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of

SHERIFF OF KNOX COUNTY

subject to the primary, March 21, 1918.

I was born and reared in Knox County, at Thorn Grove, and have lived there all my life. I am a practical farmer and live on a small farm. I have never held public except by appointment

Four years ago I came within 62 votes of receiving the nomination for this office. Patiently I have awaited the opportune time to thus realize an ambition of a life time.

If nominated and elected to the office to which I aspire I will perform all duties incumbent on the office in a faithful and conscientious manner; will enforce the laws without fear or favor and give everyone a square deal. If you think I am the man for the office I will appreciate your vote and influence.

Yours truly

W. T. CATE

Food

will win the war

He who wastes
a crust of bread
prolongs the war

don't waste it!

Hurley Wants Big Labor Reserve.

Two hundred and fifty thousand of the best mechanics in the world for a labor reserve is the goal toward which Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the shipping board is working. "The campaign for a labor reserve of a quarter of a million trained men is progressing splendidly," Mr. Hurley said. "If we can get these men the shipbuilding problem is solved. There is no question about the loyalty and zeal of the American workman. I believe there are many employers who will co-operate by extending financial aid to the families of those men while they join the government forces."

The department of labor is working in co-operation with the shipping board and the directors of the state councils of national defense are aiding in recruiting men for the volunteer shipbuilding army.

Compers Says Labor Must Not Shirk.

There should not be a slacker or a shirker in any labor organization, declared Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the convention of the national labor publicity organization, which is affiliated with the federation. He urged labor to "support the government in every way possible."

Mr. Compers likened those who seek to bring about industrial chaos in the labor world to the bolsheviks, "trying to secure everything and gaining nothing." The bolsheviks, he asserted, had made the people of Russia "crawl on their bellies and ask for mercy at the hands of the German Kaiser."

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Each star represented a union coal miner who has dropped the pick to take service with Uncle Sam. The flag, measuring 48 by 75 feet, required 400 yards of cloth in its manufacture. The union membership totals 410,314, of whom 19,135 have volunteered or been drafted and 64,004 are subject to draft.

New Industrial Disease. The Journeymen Stonecutters' association is conducting an agitation against the use of the air hammer for stonecutting purposes.

Medical authorities support these unionists and show that the constant use of the air hammer causes lumps on the hands in some cases the size of hen's eggs and operator's hands become white. One physician reports that "their hands are so benumbed and rendered insensible to temperature changes that they are not conscious that their hands are cold until they become white."

Other ill effects are constant pain while at work, loss of sleep and high blood pressure, these disorders all contributing to destroy the nervous system of men who are seemingly in perfect physical condition. "But these men are irreparably damaged," reports one medical investigator, "and anyone who observes this hammer in its rapid, violent vibration must realize that no man can hold it firmly in his hands, frequently in a strained position, for eight hours a day, five and one-half days in the week, week after week and year after year, without ill effects. I believe the use of it should be limited and controlled by law."

Send us your Job Printing.